





























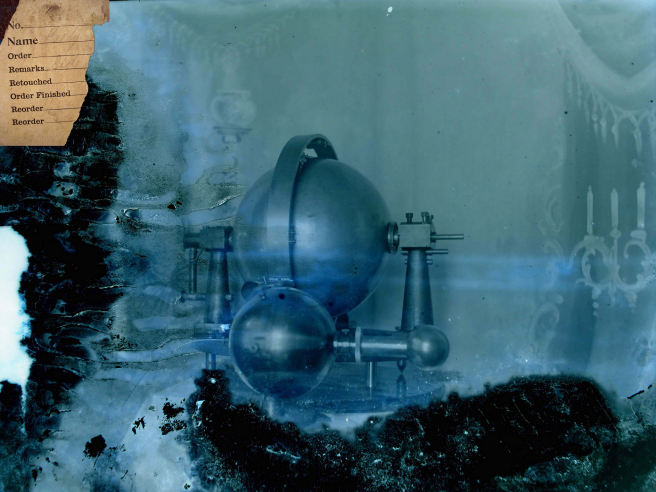








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## STOCKHOLDERS' DISCOVERIES.

By J. J. Smith, Director of Keely Motor Company.

**D**EC. 20, 1898, visited Keely's shop in company with Mr. Charles S. Hill and Mr. T. Burton Kinraide and saw the following:

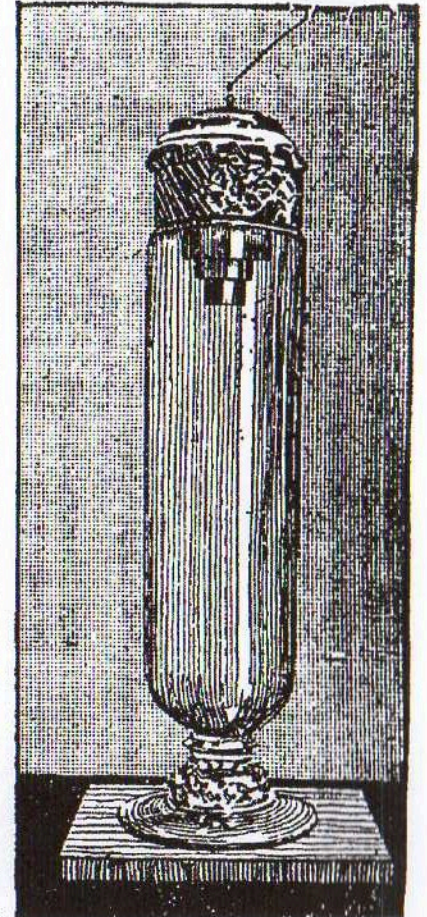
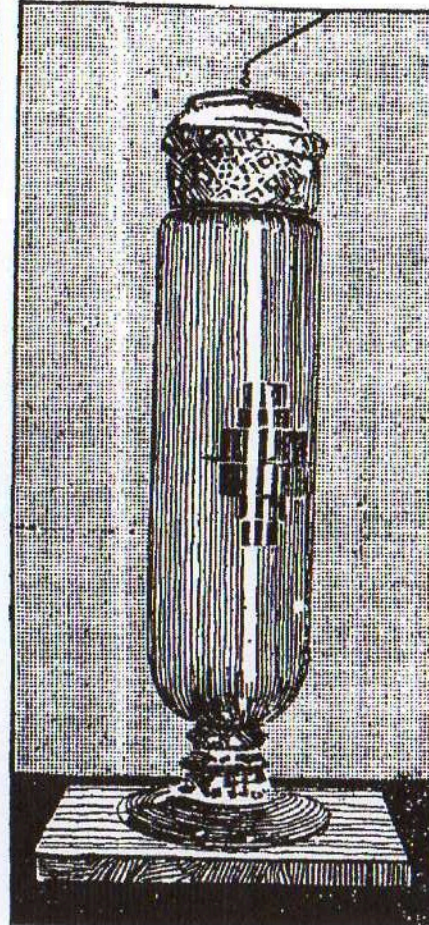
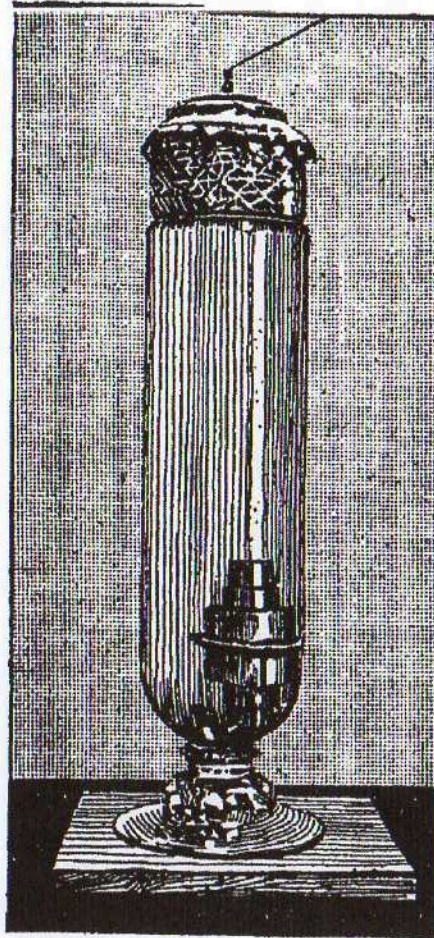
A water motor attached to the water pipe entering the building, with sundry attachments. This motor was in an excavation of a small rear room, a trap door in the floor covered with rubbish concealing it.

A mechanism was connected with the motor to set it in motion and stop it. A small rubber tube was attached to this, with a rubber ball on its end. I pressed the ball and started the motor, released the pressure and the motor stopped. A shaft was attached to the motor, passing through the wall. A band pulley was attached to this and directly over this at the top of the room was a similar pulley, with a shaft attached and extending along the ceiling to a point directly under one of the pillars supporting the center shaft of the engine, which stood in the middle room on the second floor. At this point was a small pulley and over it were two holes bored through the floor, apparently for the passage of a round belt. The engine on the second floor had been dismantled by removing the central revolving parts, but the other parts were in the place so often seen by visitors. The supporting pillar on the left side of the engine was hollow, and on both sides bore marks of friction of the belt. The position of the center shaft of the engine, with a pulley on it, was readily seen. The box in which the shaft runs was hollow, having room enough for the pulley. The apparent bolts and nut which held the box in place were false. The above contrivance was such that when the water motor beneath the lower floor was started the engine on the second floor would be put in motion.

The "binding screw" to which Mr. Keely always attached the wire from his so-called transmitter was hollow and connected to a tube running along the inside of the

## THE KEELY "MIRACLE" OF FLOATING WEIGHTS IN JAR OF WATER.

[Copyright, C. C. Collier, Philadelphia, Pa.]





stationary rim of the engine, and passing down through the engine bed plate and the floor could readily be connected with the water motor. Where the tube passed from the engine rim to the bed plate it was concealed by one of the "resonators" on the outside of the rim. A piece of this resonator had been cut out to allow it to go over the tube. After being put in place the cut out piece was inserted, effectually concealing the tube. If everything were in place the pressure of air on the "binding screw" of the engine would start the water motor, and that in turn would revolve the engine at a slow speed. The small tube attached to rim of engine could not easily be told from the numbers of wires running close to it. The shaft pulleys and tubes at the ceiling of lower room were concealed by a false ceiling, easily removed.

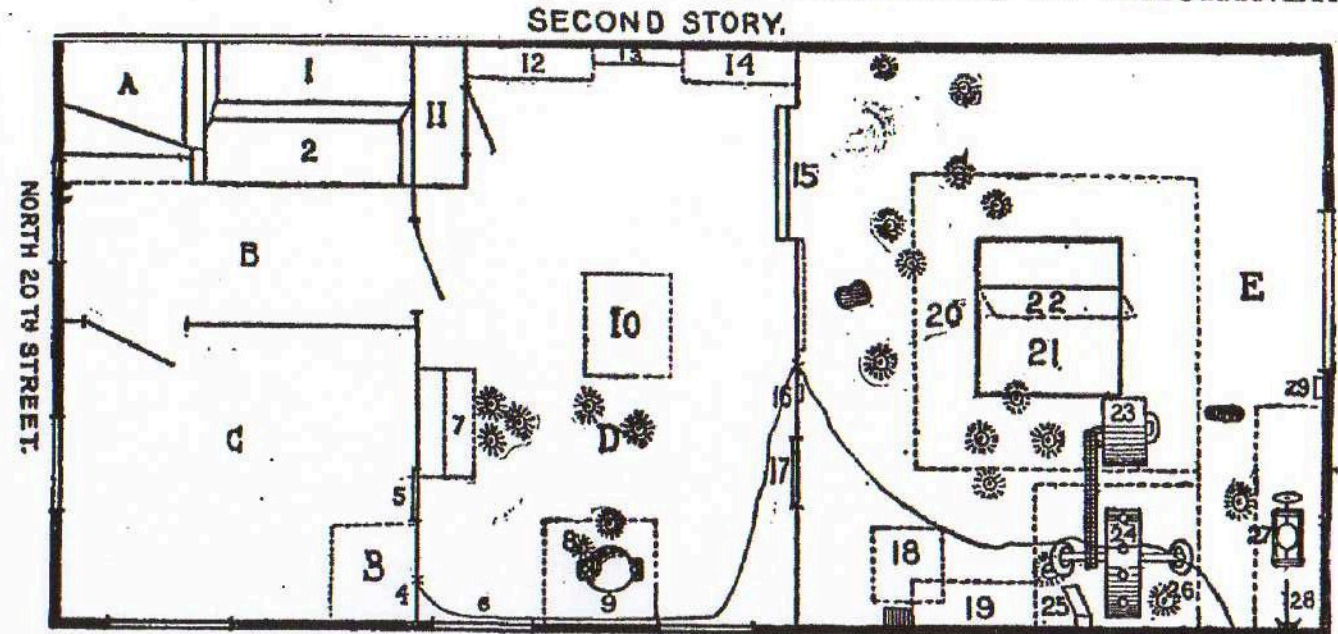
**Globe Motor in Front Room.**—This had been opened and taken apart. Saw a strong spring with gearing, which could be fitted into the globe, also a number of diaphragms some flexible and in order, others hard and not easily moved. It was evident these had been, in some way, used to operate the globe motor.

**Compass with match instead of a needle.** I examined this and found a false bottom which concealed a piece of iron like a needle. On revolving this the "match needle" would revolve.

The disintegrator and other fine pieces of machinery, sensitized disks, wires, etc., had been placed in a safe deposit vault for safe keeping, and I did not see any of these or Dec. 20.

Notwithstanding all this evidence of fraud both Mr. Hill and Mr. Kinraide were of the opinion that Mr. Keely had really discovered some great principle which could be worked

## SECOND STORY DIAGRAM, SHOWING POSITIONS OF MACHINERY.



The stars show some rubber balls scattered about in the flooring. A. Stairway from lower floor. B. Hallway. C. Front room. D. Middle room. E. Rear room. 1. False shelf. 2. False desk. 3. False table. 4. Entrance to M. S. wire. 5. Port hole. 6. M. D. wire. 7. Writing desk. 8. Table. 9. Experimental engine. 10. Trap door. 11. Closet. 12. Shelf. 13. Chimney. 14. Shelf. 15. Two steps up to E. 16. Post for guard rail. 17. Port hole. 18. Trap door. 19. Shelf. 20. Skylight. 21. Trap door. 22. Lid to 21. 23. Accumulator. 24. First circuit engine. 25. Brake. 26. Hollow pedestal. 27. Musical sphere. 28. Piston plate.



out by the use of the machines in the safe vaults, and that in order to relieve the pressure on him by the stockholders and other demanding exhibitions he worked these appliances and methods to satisfy them, and to leave him free, as much as possible, to perfect his great discovery. This was strengthened by the fact that Mr. Kinraid had himself made some experiments in his own laboratory in the same direction, and had succeeded in obtaining rotary motion on the compass needle from vibrations. Inasmuch as Mr. Keely had called Mr. Kinraid to his deathbed, and declared that he would be able to carry on his work to completion, and further charged him to protect Mrs. Keely's interests, I do not hesitate to recommend to the stockholders the adoption of Mr. Hill's proposition as being for the best interests of the stockholders.

Dec. 28, 1898. In response to a telegram from Mr. Hill I visited Philadelphia and went immediately to Keely's shop. The evidence of fraud I saw on the 20th inst. had been mostly removed, and nearly everything was ready for shipment to Boston.

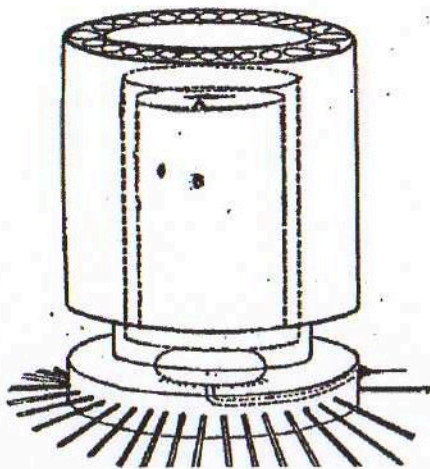
Some of my examinations there had to be made hastily, as Mr. Rudolph and his workmen were there, and President Ackerman soon appeared. It was not desirable at this time to make any explanations. The device for operating the wooden compass and the disintegrator itself were examined with care at the Hotel Stratford. Some of the facts I ascertained are as follows:

**Transmitter**—Those shown to investigators contained a disk surrounded by wire pieces of different lengths, and some other simple constructions, said to operate on being moved by a screw from the outside to a position "in harmony" with a disk of similar construction screwed on the outside of the globe. The real transmitter was exactly similar in external appearance, but contained a simple diaphragm, which, being pressed by the screw from the outside, produced an air pressure which would be transmitted by a tube running to the machine to be operated.

In the case of the engine, the attachment was made by a so-called "wire," but this was really a minute tube. My description of Dec. 20 of the water motor, shafting, tubing, belting, etc., shows how this machine was really operated.

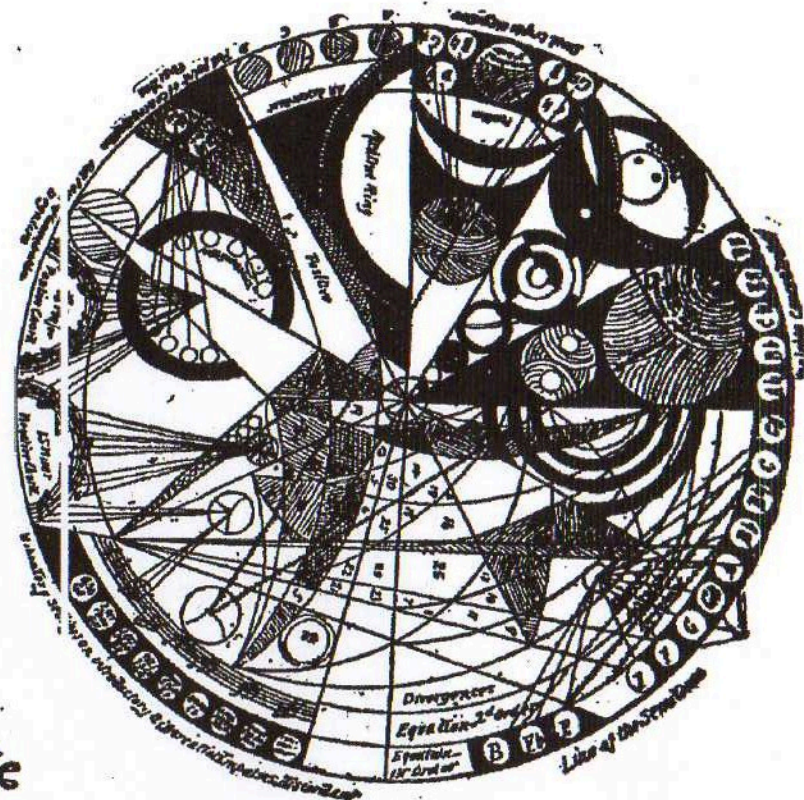
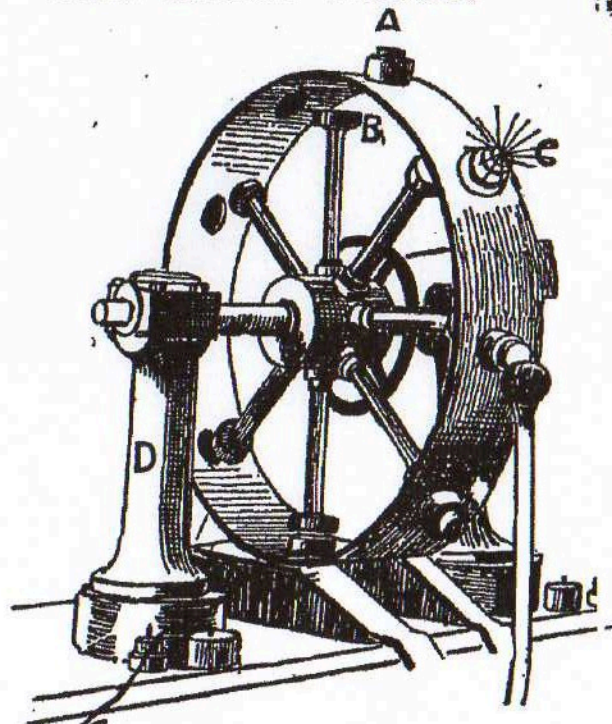
The **Globe Motor** contained a heavy coiled spring, with gearing. A diaphragm connected with it pressed against the shell, acting as a brake. The spring having been previously wound up was inoperative to move the globe until the brake was released. This was done by screwing up the diaphragm in the transmitter, and the globe would revolve. A small tube was used to connect the transmitter and the brake in the motor.

The **floating weight** which would rise in a jar of water. A heavy piece of brass was shown and allowed to be examined by visitors. The real one was an exact imitation in size and appearance, but really a light, hollow box with an opening in it, so ar-

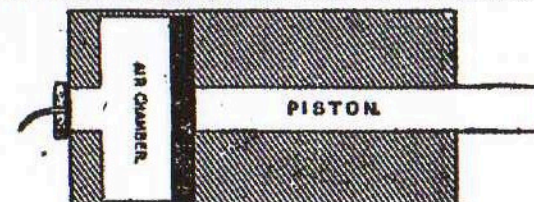


Test medium for showing marvelous revolution of compass. Dotted lines show internal arrangement when diaphragm is inflated.

## THE KEELY MOTOR.



Mr. Keely's Chart Showing Condition Governing Discordants and All Their Combinations.



THE FRAUDULENT PISTON.









## THE SECRET OF THE KEELY MOTOR.

(Copyright, 1899, by W. R. Hearst.)

TO THE body of stockholders in the Keely Motor company to the many who have believed that Mr. Keely was maligned and persecuted; to his personal friends who loyally defended him up to the hour of his death and who also looked forward to the final completion of his work in accordance with his last wishes, the information embodied in the following statement will come as a most unwelcome surprise. But to none beyond the circle of his home can it be more bitter than was the revelation to those who discovered the facts, when they began to investigate the remains of the work left behind by Mr. Keely.

Mr. T. B. Kinraide just preceding the annual stockholders' meeting of the Keely Motor company, Dec. 20, 1898. Owing to the interest and reputations at stake, it was finally decided to give Mr. Keely the benefit of a possible doubt. The witnesses of what had been discovered knew how he had been continually hounded for exhibitions. The stock-boomer as well as his victim; the distinguished scientist; the persistent curiosity seeker, and the ever-present reporter, for twenty-five years had made his life miserable demanding or begging for one more chance to see his motor in motion. To fail to give the exhibitions often meant no funds for the expensive work he was engaged in; to give them, as Mr. Keely frequently complained, was to waste most valuable time in unnecessarily setting up and graduating his machines, then taking them down again when he should have kept at his work of trying to perfect their parts. The exhibition itself was a small matter compared with this labor.

Perhaps Mr. Keely had yielded to the temptation to save, by one bold though unscrupulous move, his time as well as the sources of his income. Had he accomplished this by rigging up an exhibition with some of his cast-off machines which would require but one "setting-up" and one "graduation," and which always would go at a moment's notice?

It was decided that Mr. Keely was entitled to the benefit of the doubt. It was agreed unanimously that the information at hand did not warrant the destruction forever of Mr. Keely's reputation and honor, with the additional sorrow and the shame that would come to his widow and his friends, as well as the absolute disintegration of the Keely Motor company. It was decided not to act hastily, to keep silent, and to ascertain beyond question or possibility of controversy the whole truth before taking action. In the meanwhile, it was deemed wise to remove as soon as possible all traces of what had been found in the first investigation. The evidence, however, has been preserved.

In addition to the three Boston witnesses, Mr. Kinraide, who had been selected by Mr. Keely to carry on his work, and two others, a New York member of the board of directors was called in to view the facts. His written statement will be found in another column, also a statement from Mr. Hill, who was attorney for Mrs. Keely.

Further and complete investigations have demonstrated that the whole truth, the last word concerning the secret of the Keely motor, should be told. It was agreed that the writer, one of the our witnesses, should write the report. This he has done at the earliest moment consistent with an accurate and impartial examination of everything connected with the matter. The result seems to justify Mr. Keely's honest reply to an intimate friend in Philadelphia, who, within the year, said to him: "John, what do you want for an epitaph?" Mr. Keely thought a moment, and, making his questioner full in the face, replied:

"Keely, the greatest humbug of the nineteenth century."

### THE KEELY MOTOR.

On Feb. 24, 1872, in Philadelphia, John W. Keely assigned to James S. Yarnall and four others an invention for a hydro-pneumatic pulsating-vacuum engine and entered into an agreement with the assignees to form a joint stock company.

This was the first appearance before the public of the Keely motor. Since then it many times has changed its form, but ever in all its protean transformations did it lose the magical

# EXPOSURE OF THE MONUMENTAL



First Official Confession

True and Authorized

tions of the "Miraculous"

Great "Keely Motor"

## MR. KEELY'S WORLD FAMOUS MIRACLES.

With this official confession by the representatives of the Keely estate the world-famous "Keely motor" passes into history as the monumental fraud of the century. For twenty-five years John W. Keely astounded the most eminent scientists of Europe and America with his experiments—succeeded, in fact, in convincing the most skeptical investigators that he had found the great secret force of nature which controlled the solar universe, governed the planets in the heavens, and ruled the vegetable and animal kingdoms of this earth.

Mr. Keely from time to time welcomed doubting stockholders and threw open the door of his laboratory in Philadelphia to scientific experts. He handed them his motor; he begged them to test every portion of his machinery for magnetic attraction and to sound every wire for the faintest trace of an electric current. Then, before the astonished eyes of the investigators, the miracles began.

Thus **TRUTH** today, for the first time, is able to explain to the learned scientists and wondering stockholders, in minutest detail—

**HOW** Mr. Keely produced rotation of a non-magnetic substance, such as a match hung on the end of a compass pivot.

**HOW** he produced a pull of hundreds of pounds on a disk which showed not the slightest trace of magnetism or affinity to a magnet.

**HOW** he made his motor work when it was insulated on all sides by heavy plates of glass and carried from one part of the room to another, and even worked when held in the hands of a skeptic, Mr. Keely starting and stopping it at will.

**HOW** Mr. Keely produced a pressure of 15,000 or more pounds to the square inch in his vibratory lift.

**HOW** Mr. Keely, standing beside the window gazing vacantly out over the city, played "Home, Sweet Home," on a harmonica until he struck a certain note which instantly set in motion the entire machinery of his workshop.

The explanation of Mr. Keely's miracles is a story of fraud so bold, so skillful, and so perfect that his death alone unveiled the mystery. Keely himself died last month with a lie upon his lips. "The full explanation of my great discovery you will find recorded among my papers," he whispered on his deathbed. But it was not so. The attorney for Mrs. Keely, the executors of the estate, and the directors of the company searched the laboratory in vain for the record of his discovery. What they found was the marvelously ingenious mechanism hidden in the walls and floors which had perpetuated Keely's audacious fraud for twenty-five years and put into his pockets half a million dollars of his stockholders' money.

Many guesses and many wise exposes have from time to time been published as the secret of the Keely motor. The discovery of concealed wires, brass tubes, and especially an iron globe in the laboratory, has afforded material for all sorts of guesses from electric currents to compressed air. But the real secret of the Keely motor has never until the moment been revealed.

### CONFESSION BY MRS. KEELY

In a certain way the accompanying exposure of fraud unmistakably speaks for itself. John W. Keely, the legal counsel for the estate and the Keely Motor company, and with Mr. Kinraide of the causes for the estate, it my duty to outline the reasons for the decease until the final adjustment of the estate and the Keely Motor company. I stated to Mrs. Keely, whom I believe to be innocent of any dishonesty in her husband's whole thing was essentially fraudulent and concealment, and that I conceived it my duty from being imposed upon any further request to be relieved from the case if I was able to her.

I was not retained, and in the two months every doubt I have had has been swept away. I to Boston is palpably fraudulent, and demands immediate explanation. Several months in the stock of the Keely Motor company, my edge, which, if unexamined, would have been buyer parted with his money for a worse deception. Two different books treating of the point of view that it was honest and preparation at a great expense. Such disclosure entail both financial loss and social ridicule, and prevented.

Then, again, under date of Jan. 18, 1899, the Board of Directors of the Keely Motor company own statement in a communication just made, by Frederick G. Dumas, a counselor at law, in which he says:

"Appreciating the great interest of the stockholders and the great interest of the directors somewhat during this momentary



## THE KEELY MOTOR.

On Feb. 21, 1872, in Philadelphia, John W. Keely assigned to James S. Yarnall and four others an invention for a hydro-pneumatic-maintaining-vacuo engine and entered into an agreement with the assignees to form a joint stock company.

This was the first appearance before the public of the Keely motor. Since then it many times has changed its form, but never in all its protean transformations did it lose the magical charm of a wonder worker which first made it famous, or did it betray the secret of its power. For over twenty-five years it worked miracles at Mr. Keely's command when funds ran low. As its fame spread and after the Twentieth street Philadelphia laboratory was erected, an endless procession of investigators, wise and unwise, came to see for themselves, for seeing is believing, and went away looking for Keely motor stock, which they always found. Among the number were scientists and learned professors, shrewd and successful business-men and financiers, ministers, doctors, lawyers, women of wealth and position. Behind the closed doors of the laboratory they had seen the wonderful motor start into life when Keely touched a zither or played on his harmonium a bar of "Home, Sweet Home." They had tested the motor's strength. They had seen known laws of physics violated, suspended pieces of wood, non-magnetic, behaving like magnetized compass needles when brought under the influence of the machines, which ran with no explainable reason for going. They had seen iron balls swimming on water and various other phenomena which left them awe struck and dumfounded.

They went away satisfied that the music of the spheres could drive an engine or be made to do galley slave work in the harness which Keely had all but perfected. His trine polar currents with their wonderful celestial outreach were indubitable facts. Only a few unimportant improvements in the magic harness and all the machinery of the world could be driven by the costless power, a power which flowed in resistless strength from the depth of the infinite mind—eternal volition.

Money—what was money in the fact of this miracle? Hard earned savings, checks from the wealthy, drafts from the grateful in foreign countries poured in a steady stream into the hope of the motor company and disappeared as completely as though Keely's disintegrator had taken their chord mass.

## IN THE LABORATORY.

There was a great similarity in the frequent exhibitions which Mr. Keely gave of his motor and the various phenomena he claimed to produce by means of his trine polar currents. By special invitation the spectators would meet at the Twentieth street laboratory on a day set by the inventor. If the guests were of special importance there would sometimes be an introductory exhibition, say the day previous, at which the dismantled machines would be shown and the functions of the different parts explained. By the next day Mr. Keely would have the parts together again, "graduated" or "sensitized," and his motor ready for operation.

The motor plant consisted, as Mr. Keely explained it, of: 1. The transmitter. 2. The motor or engine. These were connected by a transmitting wire. The transmitter was a hollow brass sphere or ball, resting in a heavy brass base. In the last transmitter this ball had been reduced to about the size of an orange. In the older transmitters it was some ten inches in diameter. Around the base of the transmitter projected, horizontally, a circle of steel rods, which vibrated and sounded like a tuning fork when waved by the fingers. This was the dominant scale of the instrument. The interior of the globe contained two or more Chiadri plates and a group of brass resonating tubes, looking like a bunch of empty brass gun cartridges. This collection of brass tubes was called the shifting resonator. From one side of the globe projected a small ball or knob called the graduating shift, which held the head of a long screw which passed into the center of the globe and enabled the operator to shift the resonating tubes backward or forward.

This transmitter was the generator or awakener of the vibratory etheric force which ran the motor. It was an acoustic device simply. By twanging the proper rods in the dominant scale at the base of the transmitter, the various resonating tubes, "phones" as Chiadri plates took up the vibrations, carrying the note up the musical scale with infinite rapidity, conserving, multiplying, and intensifying it, reducing the sound to a mere vibration.

Wares and hours which had perpetuated Keely's audacious fraud for twenty-five years and put into his pockets half a million dollars of his stockholders' money.

Many guesses and many wise exposures have from time to time been published as the secret of the Keely motor. The discovery of concealed wires, brass tubes, and especially an iron globe in the laboratory, has afforded material for all sorts of guesses from electric currents to compressed air. But the real secret of the Keely motor has never until the moment been revealed.

Mr. Keely would explain that this motion could be kept up until the machine wore out—a costless, inexpensive power.

The miracle was accomplished before the eyes of the distinguished guests. The day before they had examined the various parts of the engine; they had seen the spherical transmitter apart and had admired the wonderful collection of Chiadri plates, resonators, graduated adjustment screw, and other paraphernalia that came out of it, had looked at the wire, even clipped it, and been given a piece by Mr. Keely. It was sold, usually of German silver, about the size of a knitting needle. After the motor was in motion they were allowed to test for electricity or magnetism; not a trace. Without a doubt, Mr. Keely had discovered a new force.

So has thought many a stockholder who now deserves the honest sympathy of the reader, for there will be no Keely motor stock worth thousands of dollars per share. However, the memory of the Keely Motor company is likely to outlast the present generation.

## THE DISCOVERY OF FRAUD.

When Mr. T. Burton Kinraide took charge of Mr. Keely's laboratory, one of the first discoveries was how Mr. Keely did this particular experiment just described. He could vary the initial performance in a dozen ways, but the principle was always the same.

In taking down the posts which held the stationary axis on which revolved the hub of the motor, with its arms, the first fraud was discovered. This framework had no apparent connection with the engine, beyond serving as a support for the stationary shaft or axle which passed through the hub of the motor.

A false box, a hollow post, and a hole extending down through the floor led to a careful investigation. Under the floor, between it and the ceiling of an unused storeroom beneath, always kept locked, was found running through the timbers supporting the floor an iron shaft with a small pulley on it. The pulley and the hole in the floor were directly under the hollow post of the engine.

The iron shaft was followed to the side wall. At its termination, was another pulley. Directly beneath this, but just above the ground floor of the room, another iron shaft came through the wall, also with a pulley on it. A small, well-worn belt was found, which fitted over and exactly connected these two pulleys. Going into the small rear room, mostly filled with old junk and the floor of which was raised considerably above that of the middle room, there was discovered beneath a box and an oilcloth spread out on the floor a trap door. This trap opened over the shaft, which came through the wall. Here it was found that the shaft connected with a small water motor of peculiar construction, the water being supplied by a lead pipe coming in from the outside of the building. Extending from the water motor was a small hollow rubber tube. It was found that by attaching a rubber bulb to this tube the water motor could be started in motion by pressing the bulb and would stop when the pressure was released. This water motor in new in the laboratory of Mr. Kinraide, in Boston. The rubber tubing was found also to extend between the walls and ceiling from the water motor to a point under the Keely motor, then up through the stationary post of the engine, and to terminate in the binding post or socket into which the end of the wire was inserted which connected the motor with the transmitter. Further investigation revealed the fact that there were in the laboratory different sets of transmitting wire, exactly alike in external appearance, but one was hollow, the other solid, both as mentioned, about the size of a knitting needle, and with connecting tips that made it impossible to tell which was hollow and which solid, except by cutting or trying to blow through them.

## A DUPLICATE TRANSMITTER.

This was one of Mr. Keely's favorite exhibitions. No scientist has ever explained it. Mr. Keely has. By bringing the compass within the influence of the "enharmonic" current of the triple flow from his transmitter the phenomena of rotation would arise from the harmonic interaction of the dominant and enharmonic elements of the flow, or of those vibrations which bear the proportions to each other of 33 1-3:100.

To bring the compass within the influence of the enharmonic aspect of the power stream Mr. Keely generally used what he called a test-medium. One form of this was a brass tube about six inches in height and four in diameter, and supported on a heavy brass base containing a brilliant row of steel pins jutting out from the base similar to those in the dominant scale on the base of the transmitter. The body of the test medium was filled with the usual assemblage of small resonating tubes, the ends being flush with the top of the outside case, and open, except the central collection, were arranged lengthwise around the inside of a brass tube or box the top of which was sealed by a brass cap to prevent the loss of the powder. A similar box without the cap and containing the empty cartridges fully explained the arrangement of the concealed small tubes. Attaching his transmitting wire to the base of this test medium, placing a compass on the brass cap, covering the central collection of tubes in the test medium, as described, then finding the proper note on the dominant scale of the transmitter, away would go the compass needle, rotating so fast the eye could not follow it.

## THE TEST MEDIUM.

A dissection of the test medium shows that the central tubular box on the cap of which the compass was placed, did not contain a collection of smaller tubes, as shown in the duplicate offered to investigators for examination. What it did contain was an inner brass tube or large cartridge with a brass top. This tube was covered by a long brass hood. The brass base of the test medium was hollow and contained a small air receptacle connecting with the aperture or binding post into which the transmitting wire was inserted. The top of this air chamber was covered by a rubber diaphragm. The inner tube mentioned contained a clockwork mechanism of a type common in some French lamps to run a small fan, to force a draft into the flame. This was run by a spring and wound up at the bottom by an ordinary key. On the upper face of this arrangement was a thin but powerful steel magnet hung on its center, and which the clockwork, when wound, caused to revolve. When this mechanism was in place in the test medium, the revolving magnet came just below the compass placed on the top of the test medium. The long brass hood fitted loosely over the mechanism containing the clockwork, the top of the hood resting on the magnet and acting as a brake to keep it from moving when the clockwork was wound and in place. The bottom of the hood rested on the rubber diaphragm. Inflating the air chamber and raising the diaphragm would raise the hood. Mr. Keely would force air through the hollow wire from his transmitter and raise the rubber diaphragm of the concealed air chamber in the same way that he set his water motor in motion. As soon as the magnet was released it began to revolve—the clockwork running it being wound—and the steel magnetized needle of the compass attachment it followed in sympathy—a genuine instance of sympathetic attachment.

## THE VITALIZED DISK.

A Boston gentleman, whom the Philadelphia Inquirer described as an "eminent scientist," gave to that paper the following description, which is quite accurate, of Mr. Keely's vitalized or sensitized disks, used on his motor: "I have on my table a paper weight, a disk said to be composed of an alloy of three metals. It looks like steel, measures two and one-half inches by three-

invented.

Then, again, under date of Jan. 10, 1873, the Board of Directors of the Keely Motor Company, in their own statement in a communication last year, signed by Frederick G. Dunsen, a counselor at law, in which he says:

"Appreciating the great interest among the stockholders in the Keely Motor, and desiring to make the enterprise more profitable, we have secured treasury warrants which we are selling at a profit, and necessary expense of the company, and so forth, to the result you may obtain."

The above also makes it imperative that to fraud practiced by Mr. Keely should be exposed. I have therefore commenced the publication of the matter by Mr. Bridge. It is a case which must in importance transcend the counting.

At Mr. Keely's decease the public was as it had been in life. Many mourned his death. God-fearing men, who had offered him silence; not a few looked upon him as a man who before he was to lead a patient back to the hoped-for promised land.

But after his death the next question was asked an answer was. "Did Mr. Keely cheat him?" or had it forever vanished, taking with it many, many stockholders? Previous to his decease he had asserted that all of his secret experiments were performed, but he had not so fully and completely that were he to be so could go on uninterruptedly.

He had given tantalizing glimpses of the secret of the officials of the company. On his death, Mr. Kinraide, to take up his work, to the effect. Such things as these, naturally, had the effect of some valuable papers. A week or two after his decease his papers were secured for the public and were analyzed and carefully examined. In many, many stockholders' hands, there were letters, proof sheets of matter, and other things, which were of great value. Mr. Kinraide, in his book, "Keely and His Deceit," has given an abundance, but no revelation. It became the hope was that some man versed in mechanical science, as practically might take the machinery, and a careful inductive reasoning finally came to the conclusion that the wish of Mr. Keely and his efforts exerted toward securing the harmonious of the Motor company in the matter of placing the Mr. Kinraide's hands.

It was arranged between the Philadelphia Keely company and myself that on Dec. 21, 1872, I should address the stockholders, giving my views, as Mr. Kinraide, as best course to pursue. Shortly after this, while in the laboratory, Mr. Kinraide drew out evidence of fraud. Till that moment our confidence in him and honor was as firm as any of his friends in thousands. Here was a new element introduced affecting, however, only one machine, and not, as we knew, any other of the numerous Keely machines.

Why this first evidence was not taken as an further investigations have shown, are the only ones.

Charles

Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1880.



the musical scale with infinite rapidity, conserving, multiplying, and intensifying it, reducing the wave lengths of the vibrations, until they became so rapid or fine as to be synchronous with the vibratory impulses of the magnetic currents flowing toward the north pole. Mr. Keely said this stream was of a triple nature, the result of sympathetic interaction among the planets of our solar system, and constituted an endless closed circuit. This vibratory impulse was carried from the transmitter by the wire to the motor, where, acting on the polar and depolar disks, it set the motor in motion, as will be explained later.

#### THE MOTOR.

The motor itself consisted of a heavy iron hoop or band, firmly supported on a bed plate. Within this hoop and revolving freely on a stationary axis, supported by posts at each end, was a double-walled hub, or drum, from which eight spokes projected toward the hoop. On the end of each spoke was a vitalized disk. On the outer side of the hoop were nine series of resonators and an equal number of vitalized disks on the inner side of the hoop. By having one more disk on the hoop than there were disks on the spokes a dead center was avoided. A pulley attached to the revolving hub served as a means to transmit the power by a belt.

#### AN EXHIBITION.

The company having duly assembled, Mr. Keely would point out, in place, the parts examined the day previous, and before commencing the exhibition would explain the working of his motor somewhat as follows:

"In the conception of any machine heretofore constructed the medium for inducing a neutral center has never been found. If it had, the difficulties of perpetual motion seekers would have ended and this problem would have become an established operating fact. It would only require an introductory impulse on such a device to cause it to run for centuries. I did not seek to attain perpetual motion; but a circuit is formed that actually has a neutral center which is in a condition to be vivified by any vibratory ether or polar stream, and while so fed is an independent motor, as you will see."

Thereupon Mr. Keely would step to his transmitter, finger over the dominant scale—the steel pins running around the base of the transmitter—meanwhile turning the knob on the side of the transmitter to get the correct adjustment of the resonator within, and would soon strike the right note. Then the harmonic motor from the transmitter, would awaken in the sensitized disks of the motor, with reference to the "outreach" of the third or dominant current of the polar stream, alternating conditions of "sympathetic negative attraction" and "sympathetic positive propulsion." As a necessary consequence the spokes of the motor would begin to revolve within the rim of the machine, and

#### A DUPLICATE TRANSMITTER.

A duplicate, an exact copy in external appearance, was found of the latest perfected transmitter, "the gradual perfection of years of patient study and improvement." The duplicate transmitter exactly resembled its mate, but upon opening it the Chladni plates and the resonators were lacking. Instead was a rubber diaphragm stretched across the sphere, dividing it vertically into two air-tight compartments. The long screw, with its head in the little bulb on the side of the sphere, and which in the exhibition transmitter regulated the position of the resonator, in the duplicate transmitter worked in a fine thread through a small brass plate clamped in the center of the diaphragm. By turning the knob the diaphragm could be thrown backward or forward. By connecting the motor and the real transmitter by means of the hollow wire, then turning the knob in the proper direction, the diaphragm would be thrown forward, the air forced through the wire and down through its various connections to the water motor, releasing an automatic out-off and setting the water motor in motion.

A more careful investigation of the Keely motor showed that the stationary axis was hollow. Within this hollow shaft, which was only a dummy, the real axis revolved, over one end of which passed the belt which ran down through the hollow post to the pulley underneath on the end of the iron shaft described. This inner axle, run by the belt, carried the hub of the motor and caused the same to revolve when it revolved.

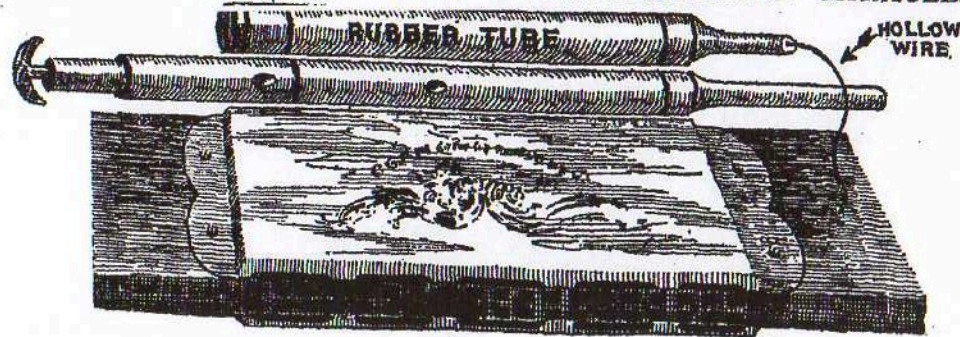
How simple! Yet this device has been too much for some of the best mechanical experts in the country, to say nothing of the crowd of open-mouthed laymen.

Mr. Keely would work off his philosophy, screw up his transmitter a little, and while the air was finding its way to the water motor he would find the proper chord. Then, presto! away went the engine, run by the "sympathetic negative attraction of the triune polar stream."

In his operating rooms the remnants of rubber tubes between the floor and walls, in various places, and also receptacles for rubber bulbs told how he could do the trick from various locations by pressing his foot on a rubber bulb concealed under the carpet or in some out-of-the-way place. He often would take a harmonica into the adjoining front room, and, looking through the connecting window, play "Home, Sweet Home." When he struck the right chord away would go the motor. He would then stop and start it at will, as he played.

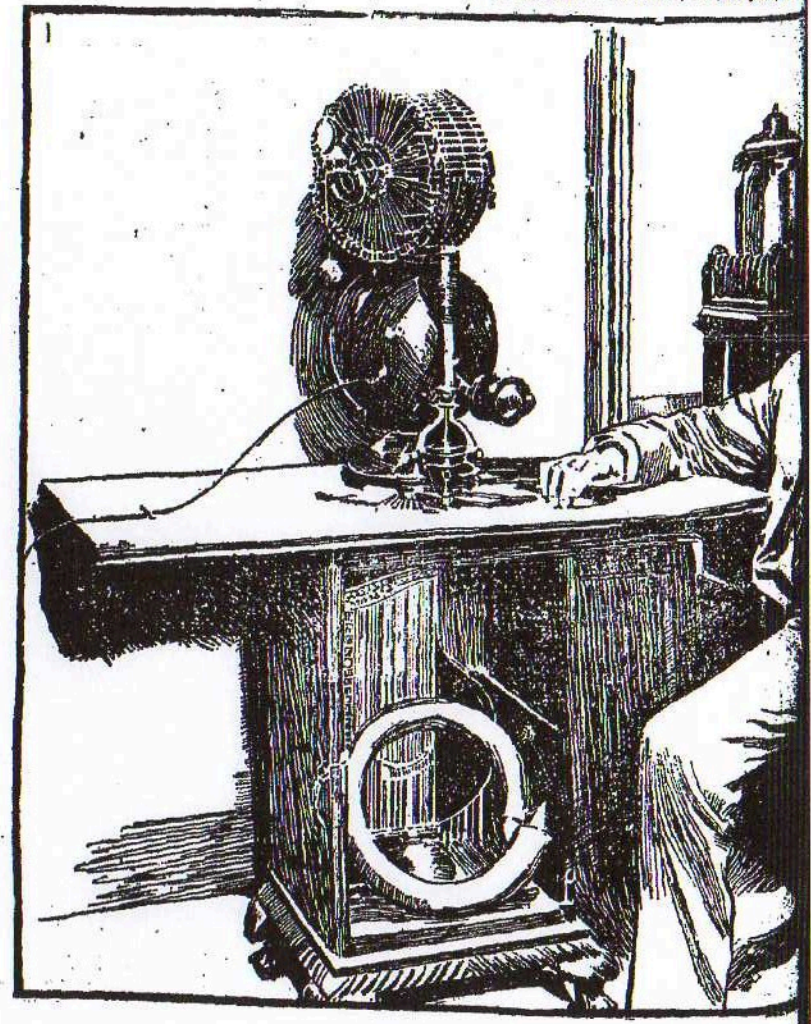
This was particularly effective. One at least, of the larger and discarded transmitters is still intact with the rubber diaphragm, and works to perfection in making the compass needle revolve.

### THE FAMOUS TRICK HARMONICA WHICH PERFORMED "MIRACLES."



### PHOTOGRAPH OF THE LATE JOHN W. KEELY

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# FRAUD OF THE CENTURY





carrier of an inch, weighs about a pound, is inclosed in brass and exhibits no magnetic power. I am to— that, shut up in a glass chamber and connected with the wire that seemed to affect the compass, it absorbed some seven pints of hydrogen gas. The more time that it was rapidly whirled by a steam engine a certain number of hours, still in connection with the apparatus from which seemed to flow that subtle influence which the needle of the compass obeyed.

"Whatever may be thought of all this, it is a fact that the disk thus 'vitalized' in the atomic or molecular construction, adheres to the under side of a certain metallic resonant structure as if held there by magnetic attraction, and also supports a weight hung to itself of over 230 pounds. Disassociated from the peculiar vibrating apparatus, it falls, like any other heavy body, and though that apparatus attracts the disk, even with the attached weights, it is incapable of attracting anything else; it will not support the smallest iron filings. Here, then, is a strong pulling power in exercise in certain circumstances when two bodies are in contact. Can it pull bodies together which are not in contact?"

#### SOMETHING BOSTON SCIENTIST DID NOT KNOW.

The certain metallic resonant structure referred to was the machine in which Mr. Keely "vitalized" or "sensitized" his disks by subjecting them to a heavy pressure of hydrogen. This combination of vibrating machine and test medium was about the diameter of a cheese box, but not so thick.

It had a central compartment which could be hermetically sealed, and in which Mr. Keely would place his disks to be vitalized and then pump in hydrogen gas, which the peculiar alloy was said to absorb or to occlude in large volume. By this process the disks became vitalized, and ready for use on the arms and on the hoop of the motor.

Filling the space between the circumference and the central compartment, and fitting over the collar of the latter, was an enormous Jamin magnet, which was not on exhibition. This magnet would almost answer for a horse collar, if not too heavy. It is numbered 434, and, owing to its extraordinary size and power, the makers possibly have some record of when and to whom it was sold. When in position the ends of this magnet came down and together at the under side of the machine, where the non-magnetic disk, after vitalization, was attached or attracted to show that it had become powerfully magnetic, when brought under the influence of the machine at the proper point of vocalization. These non-magnetic disks were of an alloy which closely resembled steel—that is, those which the visitors examined. Others have since been found exactly similar in appearance and carefully covered with the same gold foil, but showing active use, which are one face alloy, the other of actual steel or iron. The alloy side shows no attraction for a magnet. The other side does. At present the test medium or "vitalizing" instrument, when "graduated" with the Jamin magnet, will not show quite as strong a current of "vibratory" attraction for a "sensitized" disk as when operated by Mr.

Keely. The magnet has evidently lost some of its strength and needs recharging.

Turning again to the report of the eminent Boston scientist, we read that, as Mr. Gladstone says, "Our hands can lay hold of truths that our arms cannot embrace," and though it takes a physicist to comprehend this miracle, any careful observer can apprehend it, and, after seeing it repeated many times, if he is measurably well read, is competent to testify that here is a new, subtle, silent, continuous influence, and that it is called into exercise in connection with certain brief musical sounds.

Look again. On the rude harmonica-trumpet, this magician blows through a small window in the next room toward a common altar some ten feet distant, held upright on a table by a small standard composed of a group of metal tubes. The two musical instruments have been carefully attuned.

One of the glass plates, against which the end of one of the brass rods was braced, set up against the wall. Just back of the wallpaper was a hollow space in the plastering. Here was a contrivance which, when inflated, bulged out the paper slightly, pushed the glass plate correspondingly, shoved the rod a little toward the globe, but enough to release a friction brake and allow a heavy coiled spring previously wound to revolve the sphere by means of a pecking attachment. The globe stopped automatically. The air pressure in the wall came by way of rubber tubing extending probably to a concealed rubber bulb operated under Mr. Keely's foot while the magician blew on his harmonica.

#### HIS LABORATORY.





# EXACTLY HOW THE "MOTOR" WAS WORKED.

"In taking down the posts which held the stationary axis on which revolved the hub of the motor, with its arms, the first fraud was discovered. This framework had no apparent connection with the engine, beyond serving as a support for the stationary shaft or axis which passed through the hub of the motor.

"A false box, a hollow post, and a hole extending down through the floor led to a careful investigation. Under the floor, between it and the ceiling of an unused store room beneath, and always kept locked, was found running through the timbers supporting the floor an iron shaft with a small pulley on it. The pulley and the hole in the floor were directly under the hollow post of the engine.

"The iron shaft was followed to the side wall. At its termination was another pulley. Directly beneath this, but just above the ground floor of the room, another iron shaft came through the wall, also with a pulley on it. A small, well-worn belt was found, which fitted over and exactly connected these two pulleys. Going into the small rear room, mostly filled with old junk and the door of which was raised considerably above that of the middle room, there was discovered beneath a box and an oilcloth spread out on the floor a trap door. This trap opened over the shaft, which came through the wall. Here it was found that the shaft connected with a small water motor of peculiar construction, the water being supplied by a lead pipe coming in from the outside of the building. Extending from this water motor was a small rubber tube. It was found that by attaching a rubber bulb to this tube the water motor could be started by pressing the bulb and would stop when the pressure was released. This water motor is now in the laboratory of Mr. Kinraide, in Boston. The rubber tubing was found also to extend between the walls and ceiling from the water motor to a point under the Keely motor, then up through the stationary post of the engine and to terminate in the binding post or socket into which the end of the wire was inserted which connected the motor with the transmitter. Further investigation revealed the fact that there were in the laboratory different sets of transmitting wire, exactly alike in external appearance, but one was hollow, the other solid, both, as mentioned, about the size of a knitting needle, and with connecting tips that made it impossible to tell which was hollow and which was solid, except by cutting or trying to blow through them.

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"How simple! Yet this device has been too much for some of the best mechanical experts in the country, to say nothing of the crowd of open-mouthed laymen.

"Mr. Keely would work off his philosophy, screw up his transmitter a little, and while the air was finding its way to the water motor he would find the proper chord. Then, presto, away went the engine, run by the 'sympathetic negative attraction of the triune polar stream.'"

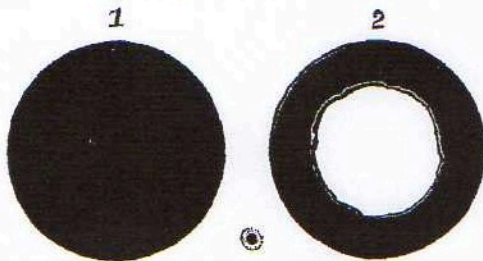


tion to the Keely mania, and endeavored, we think, with considerable success, to check, if it could not wholly prevent, such obvious swindling of the public. We pointed out that all of the results obtained by Keely could be duplicated by using compressed air in suitable apparatus, and in 1884, in the case of the Keely gun, conducted experiments which proved that in this case, at least, we were correct.

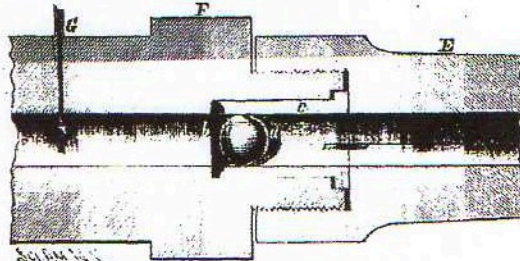
Keely had many different names for his newly discovered force, and just at the time of the famous gun experiments at Sandy Hook, he was pleased to call it "etheric vapor." Representatives of this journal were present on the occasion, and the accompanying illustrations were published in the *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN* of October 11, 1884, in connection with an article exposing the trick by which the Keely Motor Company was able, in a single day, to send up its stock from nine cents on the dollar to fifteen cents, and swell its own bank account proportionately.

#### THE KEELY MOTOR FRAUD.

Ever since the death of John W. Keely, the fantastical collection of apparatus with which he puzzled the public, and incidentally diverted a golden stream into



GAS CHECKS BEFORE AND AFTER DISCHARGE OF GUN.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION AT BREECH OF GUN.

his private purse, has been as jealously guarded as over it was in his lifetime. Recently the motor was removed, and the laboratory (Heaven save the mark!) in which for a quarter of a century he had conducted his so-called experiments was vacated. Whereupon Mr. Clarence B. Moore, whose mother had been the most generous of Keely's many victims, rented the premises, and enlisting to his assistance several gentlemen of high standing in the scientific world (some of whom, by the way, had been baffled witnesses of the Keely phenomena), proceeded to explore the premises in search of evidences of fraud.

The result proves not merely that the motor was a fraud, but that it was a fraud, as we pointed out fifteen years ago in the columns of this journal, of the very simplest and most transparent kind; in fact, the presumption is strong that this most colossal humbug of

The "vaporic" gun used on that occasion (it was nothing more or less than an air-gun) had a spherical knob secured to the breech, from which projected a "vibrator" (H). The breech was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. external diameter, the bore  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., and the total length was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Just forward of the trunnion, at the point, F, the muzzle unscrewed, this construction being adopted to permit the placing of a gas check, G, in position. A sleeve, E, with a bore equal to that of the gun, was fitted in an annular recess in the forward part of the breech, F.

It will be seen that when the muzzle was screwed home, the sleeve was forced in until it held the gas check firmly in place. The latter consisted of three disks, having a common diameter of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The two front disks were of common hard rubber,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in thickness, while the third disk, which was placed next to the pressure chamber, was of soft rubber pack-

a common shotgun when loose powder having no ramming upon it is exploded. A small cloud of white vapor, which immediately disappeared, followed the discharge. The velocities of three consecutive shots were 492, 493, 523 feet per second. "The gun was then unscrewed," says the account of the proceedings, "the valve at the magazine was opened, and visitors were permitted to examine the 'interatomic ether' as it issued from the pipe. It had but a small trace of odor, no taste, and had no effect upon the lungs." Precisely; for there is not a question in the world but what the "interatomic ether" as it issued from the pipe was the common air at atmospheric pressure.

We declared at the time that the magazine, A and B, had been charged with compressed air at many thousand pounds pressure, and that when the stop-cock was opened, the air, owing to its high pressure,

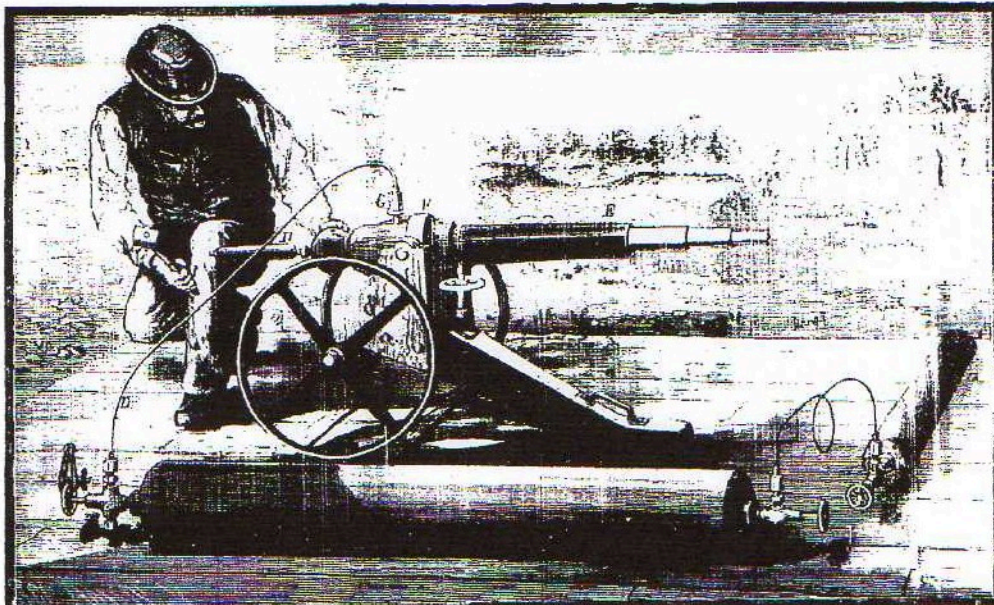
passed rapidly to the breech, behind the gas check, where it developed sufficient pressure to burst the check and expel the ball.

The tapping on the "resonator," H, had nothing whatever to do with the discharge, and was merely one of the charlatan "passes of the wand" by which this accomplished rascal bewitched his audience.

To prove the fact to his satisfaction, the representative of the *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN* requested Keely to allow him to handle the wooden mallet this purpose being to delay the tapping until after the discharge). It is needless to say that Keely refused.

Soon after Keely's gun experiments the editor of this journal conducted experiments in the same direction in New York, and an experimental gun was made of seamless drawn brass pipe of 1 inch bore and 2 feet in length, and set vertically under a skylight shaft several stories in height. A union joint was screwed to the bottom of the pipe, with a pipe connecting to a coil of about 100 feet of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch pipe, placed beneath the gun.

A further connection was made with a hydraulic



TEST OF THE KEELY "VAPORIC" GUN AT SANDY HOOK, SEPTEMBER, 1884.

to match the strength of the steel reservoir, and corresponding to the tubing (see cut) used by Keely in his various public and private exhibitions. Underneath the upper floor of the house was found a false ceiling, well calculated to hide the necessary tubes for conveying the compressed air to the different air motors with which he produced his results; while a number of trap-doors were found scattered over the floor of this stage, from which, for a quarter of a century, this prince of humbugs played his part!

Many of our older readers will remember that from the very first this journal was categorical in its opposi-

ing,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch thick. The disks are shown in full size in Figs. 1 and 2, the former figure representing the disk before discharge, and the latter after discharge. It will be noticed that the broken disk shows clearly the imprint made by the end of the sleeve. The bore of the gun was  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and a spherical lead bullet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. was used. A copper tube, D,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in external diameter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch internal diameter, a full size cross section of which is shown between cuts 1 and 2, led the breech of the gun to the magazine, A, which was made of wrought iron and was  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches external diameter by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long. Another tube was



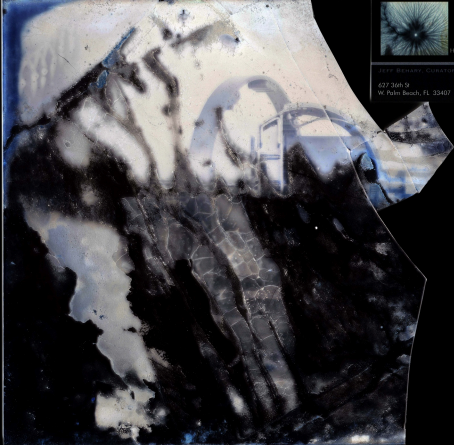
testing pump and high pressure gage. In the union joint were placed two disks of hard rubber, each about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in thickness, and above the disks a lead ball, 1 inch in diameter, was placed. On the railing of the next story above was laid a target of five tiers of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch plank, directly over the range of the gun. The whole pipe being full of air at atmospheric pressure, the pump was put in operation, water being forced into the lower end of the pipe reservoir. This forced the air up through the pipe line and compressed it under the hard rubber disks. When a pressure of 1,500 pounds per square inch was reached, the disks ruptured and the gun was discharged.

The bullet passed through the  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches of pine planks, making a clean cut through the first planks and badly shattering and displacing the last plank of the target, then struck and splintered a beam under the roof and rebounded to the floor. This was repeated several times, the disks bursting at between 1,300 and 1,500 pounds and showing the great power of compressed air in the discharge of the projectiles. The prestidigitator part of Keely's exceedingly small feed pipe to the chamber behind the disks and bullet, and his bogus tapping of the resonator, it is needless to say were not included in our experiment.

In conclusion we would remind our readers that the death of this prince of rogues does not imply that the type is extinct; and that "resonators," "vibrators," "etheric vapors," and others of that ilk, still walk the earth dressed in the ever-varying garb with which such human sharks as Keely are still seeking to catch the unwary.

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